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OCCASIONAL PAPERS

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE AGING, AND THE ROLE OF THE LIBRARY IN SERVING THEM

by
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THE LIBRARY OF THE
JUL 5 1973
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
MIDDLE-AGED: TODAY'S PIONEERS IN AGING DEVELOPMENT	5
PROFILE OF THE AGED	8
GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGED	15
GROWTH OF LEISURE TIME	18
EDUCATION AND ITS ROLE FOR THE AGING AND THE AGED	19
RETIREMENT	24
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE	24
FINANCES	25
HOUSING	26
PERSONAL OPTIONS AVAILABLE	27
THE AGING AS A COMMUNITY FORCE/COMMUNITY CONCERN	28
THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF THE LIBRARY IN SERVICES FOR THE AGING	32
VITA	39

INTRODUCTION

Never before has the public consciousness been so aware of the elderly among the U.S. population as it is today. There are approximately 20 million people over the age of 65--nearly one-tenth of the country's population.¹ Of greater impact is the demographic realization that the number of older people continues to grow faster than the population as a whole. In 1900 the total U.S. population was 76,094,000; in 1970 it was 203,184,772--an increase of more than twice the 1900 figure. The over-65 population in 1900 was 3,100,100; in 1970 it was 20,050,000--an increase of more than six times.² Current projections based on population estimates which take into account a decreasing birth rate imply that people over 65 may make up 15 percent of the total population early in the twenty-first century.³

In terms of social impact, the impressions received of the aged in this society have been vivid. The news media and some outstanding material in current literature (e.g., Simone de Beauvoir's The Coming of Age) have kept us continually aware of the state of our aging citizens. Government agencies, from the federal level down, are trying to ameliorate and show recognition of the elderly and their specific problems. The community, with the aid of government funding, is trying to meet the needs of the aging.

But in this growing awareness, there remains a gap between the state of the elderly in our regulated retirement-oriented society and the future of the middle-aged. Old age, as far as the general public is concerned, is mentally put on a shelf with a geriatric label. The concept of old age as a natural development of aging, a stage of life as full of potential and satisfaction as any previous one, is currently not being stressed. Instead, the prevalent attitude is that of being kind and charitable to the elderly.

With retirement imposed on most of the elderly comes a loss of social role and a self-respecting income. They are expected to "retire," "take it easy," manage on their Social Security, Medicare, limited savings, and tenuous pensions. The experience and skills they have accumulated are no longer marketable; their credit rating has decreased. They are advised to join a time-passing recreational organization. In short, the advent of retirement can bring second-class citizenship.

There is much material here for an old people's liberation movement to exploit, and it is hardly a tempting future to hold up to the middle-aged. One can easily see why the emphasis for those in their middle years has been to "stay young"--no one wants to accept the debilitating status of "being old."

However, the general attitude toward old age is changing. The concept of old age as a natural and self-fulfilling stage of development is here. Scientists, sociologists, and educators are involved in research and projects that support this concept. Concrete facts have been observed and published.

However, before this growing recognition develops into public identity with the aged, the pivotal role of education in the area of aging potential

must be evaluated and utilized. Education is just beginning to play a role in the process of public identification with the positive future of being old. There is a growing awareness among older people of their social rights and opportunities. These people are being educated toward a sense of group identity through organizations that speak for their needs, and through an increasing number of educational outlets that are helping the elderly to utilize and update their experience and skills for meaningful activity in society. There is also a steady upward trend of formal education levels among older people.⁵ The effect of all this educational development is a noticeable trend toward a more knowledgeable and rights-demanding group of aging citizens.

As more research is uncovered on the potential in the aging, those who are educationally oriented are the ones who will benefit first from the findings. To facilitate the channeling of information, librarians, in their roles as transmitters of education, are in a prime position for selecting and promoting information that can enlighten the status of the aged and the outlook for the middle-aged. Librarians, therefore, should be developing familiarity with literature on aging development now.

There is a wide variety of items to choose from in assessing material of interest to the aging and those interested in the aging. The attached annotated bibliography is one attempt to delineate the areas of information in aging development which should be available to the seeker and transmitter of information on aging. The weight of material is on the social and educational side, but material of an economic and biological nature has not been overlooked where it would round out informational categories. The range of information offered, while not exhaustive, is meant to be indicative of information that can be absorbed and considered by the educated aging.

The reader will note heavy use of newspaper and periodical items. In a field which is evolving as rapidly as aging development, these media proved to be the most appropriate index to current events and ideas.

With the exception of a few indicated pieces of material, I have personally viewed every item listed. Although not an authority in the field, I have provided abstracts for some material to depict better its relevancy. Where the material seemed especially well presented and helpful, I have indicated this.

Sources used to locate material include the following:

Abstracts for Social Workers, Education Index, ERIC (Educational Research Information Center), Library Literature Index, Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Social Sciences and Humanities Index, government and social service agencies.

One magazine not listed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature is cited because it produced relevant material. This publication is Modern Maturity, published every second month by the American Association of Retired People and distributed to its membership.

Material from newspapers is limited but a few items are included from The New York Times, The New York Post, and the AARP News Bulletin.

Words on Aging: A Bibliography, prepared by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S.G.P.O., 1968.

The bibliography appended to Aging in Today's Society, edited by Clark Tibbitts and Wilma Donahue, New York, Prentice-Hall, 1960.

The bibliography in Library Service to an Aging Population, edited by Ruth M. White, Chicago, ALA, 1960.

References

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1971. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1971, p. 23.

2. Based on population figures from: Riley, Matilda W., and Foner, Anne, eds. Aging and Society: An Inventory of Research Findings. Vol. 1. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968, p. 16; and population figures from: U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

3. White House Conference on Aging, 1971. Research and Demonstration. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1971, p. 12.

4. Beauvoir, Simone de. The Coming of Age. Patrick O'Brian, trans. New York, Putnam, 1972.

5. Riley, Matilda W., and Foner, Anne, eds., op. cit., pp. 111-15.

MIDDLE-AGED: TODAY'S PIONEERS IN AGING DEVELOPMENT

Arthur, Julietta K. You and Yours; How to Help Older People. New York, Lippincott, 1960.

Designed to help the average family in planning with and for its older members. Covers housing, employment, counseling, and recreation. Provides useful information for special problems.

Cadden, Vivian. "Late-Blooming Career Women," McCall's, 99 (Oct. 1971) 88-89+.

Stories of how six wives each began new careers in their middle years. A variety of routes is reported, from going back to school to having the wisdom to take advantage of a local situation that called for her particular skill.

Donahue, Wilma, et al., eds. Free Time--Challenge to Later Maturity. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1958.

Middle age is the time for reassessment and establishment of goals consistent with extended life expectancy and twenty-two added years of free time. Social and psychological factors involved in the transition to a "leisure-centered society" are examined; speculations are made as to wise uses of free time.

Fried, Barbara. The Middle-Age Crisis. New York, Harper & Row, 1967.

A view of middle age that looks upon this period as a time for positive personal evaluation and acceptance of social responsibilities. The need to make the effort to keep growing is emphasized.

Glasser, William. The Identity Society. New York, Harper & Row, 1972.

In terms of relevancy to aging development, this book belongs at the head of the list. Glasser points out that since the end of World War II, there has been a shift in values in Western society brought about by growing affluence, increased civil rights, and the influence of the media. The change has been from a goal-directed or survival society

that today's older people grew up in, to a role-directed or identity society with which today's young people are more familiar. Today's emphasis on finding oneself as a human being first and then seeking a goal that supports the role, changes the priorities of the past. While the book is directed to parents and people active in social work fields, it is vitally related to the middle-aged and older person's search for involvement and meaning in life.

Gross, Irma, ed. Potentialities of Women in the Middle Years. East Lansing, Michigan State University Press, 1956.

Highly recommended: Part III--"Suggested Solutions to Problems of Women in the Middle Years." Emphasis on how not to let a college education go to waste when one is predominantly a "housewife."

Havighurst, Robert. "Flexibility and the Social Roles of the Retired," American Journal of Sociology, 59 (Jan. 1954) 309-11.

Discussion of the changes in social roles that occur between the ages of 50 and 75--which roles are intensified, which are reduced. The author recommends a deliberate cultivation of flexibility during middle age through exposure to new hobbies and environments.

Hiestand, Dale L. Changing Careers After Thirty-Five. New York, Columbia University Press, 1971.

Analysis of the return to formal schooling of middle-aged people. Consideration of middle age as a period of preparation for taking on new options rather than one of reconciliation before entering old age. Significant case histories discussed. Conclusion argues the case for expansion of education facilities in urban metropolitan areas.

Kinney, Jean. Living with Zest in an Empty Nest--Or What to Do When the Kids Leave Home. New York, Hawthorn, 1970.

The emphasis in Kinney's guide to better living for empty nesters is growing--becoming more aware of the increasing possibilities open to people whose children have left home. She has some interesting action-provoking suggestions in the areas of housing, jobs, employment and recreation. Mainly addressed to women.

Lacy, C. L. "Experimental Project to Prepare Mature Women for Work in Community Social Agencies," The Vocational Guidance Quarterly, 18 (June 1970) 285-88.

Description of a project, "The Experimental Project for Administrative Trainees," that prepared mature women to work in community social agencies. The project took place in six widespread geographic locations, and was funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. Priority was given to applicants 35 years of age or older. Results proved that mature women, not part of the active work force, can be effectively trained to return to a satisfying field of work and encouraged to further their education.

Milt, Harry. Middle Age--Threat or Promise? (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 294). New York, Public Affairs Committee, 1960.

Concerns tensions common in middle age, and the opportunity middle age offers for life enrichment that will make old age more rewarding.

McGowan, Barbara, and Liu, Phyllis, Y. H. "Creativity and Mental Health of Self-Renewing Women," Measurement and Evaluation in Guidance, 3 (Fall 1970) 138-46.

An evaluation of 168 women enrolled in a university extension daytime class designed to help women in middle life find satisfying educational, vocational or volunteer involvements. Results of the study support the contention that self-renewing women have several constant and unusual characteristics.

Nearing, Helen, and Nearing, Scott. Living the Good Life: How to Live Sanely and Simply in a Troubled World. New York, Schocken, 1970.

The experiences of a couple well along in middle age who decide to buy a farm in Vermont. How they manage to subsist off the farm for twenty years and develop a satisfying alternative life style is the essence of the book. They specifically recommend their experiment to active people who are searching for an environment in which to spend their ripper years.

Neugarten, Bernice, ed. Middle Age and Aging: A Reader in Social Psychology. New York, University of Chicago Press, 1968.

Important chapter in this reader is "Awareness of Middle Age." Studies show the difference of impact of middle-age awareness on men and women.

Oberleder, Muriel. "Emotional Breakdowns in Elderly People," Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 20 (July 1969) 191-96.

In her development of a clear, cogent analysis of mental breakdown in the elderly, Oberleder brings up middle age as the main predisposing condition. How one handles the stresses of middle age is a crucial factor in the quality of one's old age. Just as attention is paid to preparation for adolescence and young adulthood, we should prepare ourselves in middle age for a healthy old age. Highly recommended.

Ogg, Elizabeth. When Parents Grow Old. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 208). New York, Public Affairs Committee, 1954.

Offers valuable insights for children of aged parents.

Prideaux, James. "Lemonade." In Prideaux, James. Lemonade and The Autograph Hound. New York, Dramatists Play Service, 1969, pp. 5-18.

A one-act play which on the surface presents two small-town middle-aged women--pillars of society--who choose one day to escape the routine of their lives by selling lemonade on a busy highway. As characterization develops, the women turn into prototypes of frustrated middle-class women who have followed a commonplace and unfulfilling life pattern. Sharp portrayals, devastating dialogue.

"Retirement in 1997," Modern Maturity, Oct.-Nov. 1972, pp. 44-47.

An interview with Harvey Wheeler, a senior fellow of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Santa Barbara, Calif.) on the outlook for retirement in 1997. He predicts that the biological revolution of our times, along with the technological advances in our economy, will create a situation where people will live longer and be economically able to retire earlier from subsistence work. One of the consequences of this change will be "the spreading out of formal education throughout the lifespan," and a new link between formal education and human self-development.

Rosenfeld, Albert. "Why Men Die Younger," Reader's Digest, 101 (Nov. 1972) 121-24.

A condensation of an article that appeared in Star, Sunday magazine of The Kansas City Star (Oct. 15, 1972). Relevant here in the subject area of aging development for middle-aged men, is the reconsideration of what constitutes masculinity for today's men. Concrete suggestions are made toward strengthening men's humanity.

Scammon, Richard M., and Wattenberg, Ben J. The Real Majority. New York, Coward-McCann, 1970.

The chapter "Demography is Destiny" explains why middle-aged, middle-class whites make up most of the electorate. The actual facts of the situation obliterate popular theories and underscore the power of the older voter.

Simon, Anne W. The New Years: A New Middle Age. New York, Knopf, 1968.

The author's thesis is that today's middle-ager is a pioneer in helping to evolve a more satisfying old age. She points out the dimensions possible today which were impossible to project a quarter of a century ago. With the options now open, middle age can be used as a development stage. Education is underscored as being one of the most important factors in facilitating available options. Well-researched, stimulating reading.

Tibbitts, Clark, and Donahue, Wilma, eds. Aging in Today's Society (Prentice-Hall Sociology Series). Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1960.

An expansion of Aging in the Modern World, published by The Fund for Adult Education. Expressly directed toward middle-aged people to stimulate thinking and planning for a creative, satisfying old age. Contributions consist of a variety of essays on aging from outstanding people in different fields.

Vedder, Clyde B., comp. Problems of the Middle-Aged. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1965.

A compilation of articles on middle age by social scientists, which were originally published in professional and popular journals. Starting off on the theme that middle age is the great unmet challenge to gerontology, the compiler presents an array of articles that allow for a comprehensive look at the social and vocational adjustment problems of the middle aged. Sound recommendations are made.

PROFILE OF THE AGED

"And Now--the Andrus Gerontology Center," Modern Maturity, April-May 1972, pp. 58-59.

Progress report on the Andrus Gerontology Center (in the University of Southern California), scheduled for occupancy in the summer of 1972. The goal of this research center is to uncover the full potentialities of old age. Far from being a singular subject, gerontology encompasses many academic disciplines. The Andrus Center staff of notable scientists and its students are now actively working together in collecting knowledge of aging and its potentialities.

Beauvoir, Simone de. The Coming of Age. Patrick O'Brian, trans., New York, Putnam, 1972.

The public relations value of this book is its first reason for being. To have the prestigious Simone de Beauvoir author a book that chronicles, in impassioned style, a society's ambivalent attitude and neglect of the aged and their problems, assures it an entry into the public consciousness. The first part records what biology, anthropology, history and contemporary sociology have contributed to the subject of old age. The second part deals with the relationship of the elderly to their environment. Her argument is with greater society's value judgment on being old.

Birren, James E. The Psychology of Aging. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1964.

Results of modern research on adult psychological development in the latter half of life. Accumulated evidence suggests that aging, by itself, has little influence on ability to learn.

Butler, Robert N. "Aspects of Survival and Adaptation in Human Aging," The American Journal of Psychiatry, 123 (April 1967) 1233-42.

Aim of study was to test the effects of certain personality factors and critical experiences on the aged individual's survival and adaptation. Based on a sample of forty-seven men living in a community over a period of five years, results indicate that a successful adaptation may be associated with the individual's self-view and a sense of continued usefulness.

Cabot, Natalie Harris. You Can't Count on Dying. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1961.

What are the healthy old like? A study of several healthy elderly people whose lives deal with an era that has seen many changes in life style. Their good adjustments reveal unpublicized strengths of some of the aged. Social scientist author writes well and with wit.

Clark, Margaret, and Anderson, Barbara Gallatin. Culture and Aging, an Anthropological Study of Older Americans. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1967.

The anthropologist authors show that aging is a cultural as well as a biological event. Part of the concluding chapter, "A Suggestion for Creative Resolutions to Aging Problems," offers positive solutions to the role crisis aging Americans experience.

Donahue, Wilma, and Tibbits, Clark, eds. The New Frontiers of Aging. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1957.

Result of a 1955 research symposium held at a University of Michigan Conference on Aging. Identifies emerging concepts and principles that are important as a basis for community action and doing away with misconceptions of aging.

Epstein, Lenore A., and Murray, Janet H. The Aged Population of the U.S.: The 1963 Social Security Survey of the Aged (Research Report, no. 19). U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare; Social Security Administration. Washington, D.C., U.S., G.P.O., 1967.

Summarizes the findings of a major survey of persons aged 62 and over, conducted in 1963. Gives a picture of the size and resources of their incomes and assets, their living arrangements, their medical expenditures, etc. Much of the information was used in formulating and considering legislative proposals which led to 1965 amendments to Social Security.

Field, Minna. The Aged, the Family, and the Community. New York, Columbia University Press, 1972.

Minna Field, an authority on the aged, presents an up-to-date report on the role of the aged in our society. Emphasis is on the importance of the elderly having a dignified functioning role in their community. She notes that much of society's isolation of the elderly is based on ignorance and dread of old age as a deteriorating state; improvements will hinge on society's maturing attitude. Of interest to librarians: advocacy of educational opportunities as a means of stimulating interaction with others of similar interests, and an appeal for research on the aged that will parallel the work done for childhood and adolescence.

Glazer, Barney G., and Strauss, Anselm L. Awareness of Dying. Chicago, Aldine, 1965.

The aim of this study was to determine whether people can die socially before they die biologically. Examines the dying patient and those about him in social interaction.

Havighurst, Robert J., and Albrecht, Ruth. Older People. New York, Longmans, Green, 1953.

Part II: "The Elders of Prairie City" is a study of older people in a midwestern American town in the middle of the 20th century. It is essentially an attempt to see the problems of old age through the eyes of older people themselves. Relates activities to social roles.

Kutner, Bernard. "Socio-Economic Impact of Aging," Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 14 (Jan. 1966) 33-40.

Long-range planning to help make longevity more exciting and interesting. Kutner covers five vital areas: (1) preservation of independent living in the community, (2) removal of age barriers to employment, (3) preservation of a decent income level, (4) reform of institutions, (5) prevention of alienation.

Maddox, G., and Eisdorfer, C. "Some Correlates of Activity and Morale Among the Elderly," Social Forces, 40 (March 1962) 254-60.

A study which concludes that the notion "busy people are happy people" must be qualified by detailing the kind of activities most likely to maintain good morale and the specific structural contexts. In weighing these qualifications, one must also consider the individual socio-economic status and self-assessments of the elderly because the aged are not a homogenous group.

Maslow, Abraham H. "Creativity in Self-Actualizing People." In Harold H. Anderson, ed. Creativity and Its Cultivation. New York, Harper, 1959, pp. 83-95.

From a study made of healthy, self-actualized persons in their fifties and sixties, he notes certain characteristics of their creativeness.

Moustakas, Clark E. Loneliness. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1961.

A treatise that explores loneliness as a condition of human life.

Rather than fearing it, the author indicates how living through these experiences can make one's life more meaningful. He pinpoints the aged who are particularly affected by social and cultural changes in modern living. Case histories of prominent people who faced loneliness are given as illustrations of the author's findings.

Palmore, Erdman, ed. Normal Aging; Reports from the Duke Longitudinal Study, 1955-1969. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1970.

The results of a research project on aging. Begun in 1954, this is the first interdisciplinary longitudinal study of aging in the U.S. and is assembled and summarized under various subject headings. Of particular interest to laymen is Chapter 9, "Activities and Satisfaction," which has to do with the patterns of activities that produce the most satisfaction among the aged, and the persistence of a life style.

Palmore, Erdman, and Whittington, Frank. "Trends in the Relative Status of the Aged," Social Forces, 50 (Sept. 1971) 84-91.

Two prominent social scientists from Duke University present an analysis supporting their thesis that the aged are becoming more of a minority group and that the relative status of the aged tends to decline in an industrial society.

Peterson, James A. "Does Your Mind Age?" Modern Maturity, Oct.-Nov. 1971, 30-31.

Sociologist Peterson reports on the research findings of James Birren, executive director of the Andrus Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California. While accumulation of years does slow reaction time, it has been proven that the average person need not expect deterioration of mental functioning in his later years. Research has shown that one can look forward to a more effective mental pattern, so long as health is maintained.

_____. "Marriage and Sex and the Older Man and Woman," Modern Maturity, Jan. 1971, 40-42.

Peterson attacks myths that stand in the way of older people achieving happiness in marriage and sexual relations. He cites the contribution of Masters and Johnson in dispelling past misconceptions of sexual dystrophy for aging persons.

_____. "You and Younger People," Modern Maturity, June-July, 1972, pp. 30-31.

Discussion of a study by the AARP-supported Andrus Gerontology Center which shows the changing identity of older Americans. Of the three groups studies--grandparents, parents, and young adult children (aged 16 to 26), it was found that there was less of a "generation gap" between the children and their grandparents than there was between parents and grandparents. The theory forming is that the elderly are developing "a generational identity and consciousness in which they will struggle for their values through legislative councils and in the political arena."

Rabinowitz, Dorothy, and Nielsen, Yedida. Home Life. A Story of Old Age. New York, Macmillan, 1971.

A documentary account of life in two homes for the aged which employs some of the techniques of fiction. Based on actual case histories, this book evokes the demeaning qualities felt by the aged in the process of commitment. A few fierce spirits stand out.

Rienow, Robert, and Rienow, Leona T. "The Desperate World of the Senior Citizen," Saturday Review, 44 (Jan. 28, 1961) 11-13.

Rienow (a writer on various phases of government) and his wife emphasize here what they feel is most needed in filling the needs of senior citizens: not handouts from the government, but opportunities for greater involvement in life's mainstream. They feel that limiting the earnings of older people is a serious psychological mistake.

Rosenberg, George S. The Worker Grows Old. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1970.

A study which tries to account for the social isolation of the working-class elderly. The particular group studied are white working-class men and women between the ages of 45 and 79, who live in Philadelphia.

Schreiber, Flora Rheta. "Happiness After 60," Modern Maturity, April-May 1972, pp. 9-11.

A report on the new psychology of aging as developed by Herbert Klemme and other prominent scientists. Their findings emphasize the possibility of continual development toward self-realization, even to age 93. Importance is placed on how well transitional phases in adult development are bridged. This concept is considered revolutionary, because for the first time the psychiatric-psychological community is addressing itself to stages of adult development with the same discrimination that has been given to infancy, childhood, and adolescence. Highly informative, written for the layman.

Shanas, Ethel, ed. "Aging in Contemporary Society," American Behavioral Scientist, 14 (Sept.-Oct. 1970) 5-128 (entire issue).

A series of articles by prominent social scientists which present recent findings in the field of social gerontology. Outstanding observations are those of Bernice Neugarten in "The Old and Young in Modern Societies," and Robert Butler in "Looking Forward to What?" The editor, in her introduction, asks behavioral scientists "to focus their thinking and their planning regarding the elderly in the direction of giving the aged more freedom and more options for change and growth."

Shock, Nathan W. Trends in Gerontology. 2d ed. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1957.

Historical review of gerontological development. Covers social, economic, physical, and mental health areas. Interesting chapter on "Trends in Education" (pp. 80-102) which enumerates ways in which education has been used to alter negative attitudes of aging amongst the aging public and the professionals who service them. The future outlook is to start education on aging in the elementary and high school level.

Sullivan, Walter. "Aging: The Eternal Quest for Eternal Youth," New York Times Oct. 24, 1971, Sec. 4, p. 8.

While Americans are living longer today, 86 percent of those over 65 suffer from one or more chronic diseases. An account of recent discoveries which cause researchers to predict some control over aging within five or ten years.

Tanenbaum, David E. "Loneliness in the Aged," Mental Hygiene, 51 (Jan. 1967) 91-99.

A well-written analysis of how loneliness can become a defense for the aged when they experience frustration in meeting their human needs. Lack of support from the general public is underscored. Among the writer's suggestions for public support are "educational efforts to help change people's attitudes toward aging and the aged" and efforts to provide "opportunities to the aged for employment and creative self-expression."

Tibbitts, Clark. Handbook of Social Gerontology: Societal Aspects of Aging. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960.

A compilation of the field of social gerontology and its various aspects. Part I: Basis and theory of societal aging. Part II: Impact of aging on individual activities and social roles. Part III: Aging and the reorganization of society.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service. The Older Population Revisited--First Results of the 1970 Census (SRS-AoA Publication No. 182). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., n.d.

First counts of age groups reveal faster rate of growth (since the 1960 census) for population 65 and over than remaining population.

Vischer, A. L. On Growing Old. Boston, Houghton, 1967.

Discussion of old people in relation to their past and to the world about them. Emphasizes the issue of the intelligence of the aged not being fully stimulated and utilized.

Wattenberg, Ben J., and Scammon, Richard M. This U.S.A.; An Unexpected Family Portrait of 194,967,296 Americans Drawn From the Census. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1965.

An interpretation of statistical data in the 1960 census. Pertinent is the conclusion, based on statistics, that the present large percentage of old people is due more to immigration in U.S. history than to longevity. The prediction is made for a lower percentage of elderly because of the low birth rates from 1925 to 1945. However, the lowered retirement age and the rise in education levels (as indicated in the 1960 census) has changed the make-up and expectations of the older population.

Webber, Irving, L., ed. Aging and Retirement (Institute of Gerontology Series, no. 5). Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1955; and Aging: A Current Appraisal (Institute of Gerontology Series, no. 6). Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 1956.

The two publications above are representative of the fruits of a continuing effort of the Council of the Institute of Gerontology of the University of Florida to reveal cumulative current data on aging. No. 5,

Aging and Retirement, has the added cooperation of the Gerontological Society, Inc., making it possible to receive papers that covered virtually the entire field of aging in 1955. No. 6, Aging: A Current Appraisal, presented a recapitulation of the five previous conferences--a synthesis of existing knowledge then, and heretofore unpublished research findings. The above are recommended for their documentation of findings in the field of aging up to January 1956, and for the picture they present of the interrelationship of other subject areas with that of gerontology.

What Are You? I Am...Old. State Communities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y. 10010, n.d.

An exceptionally well-written pamphlet which seeks to instill a more positive image of aging on the public. The conception of "senility" as an expectation of old age is attacked as a damaging, false concept. So-called senility is more of a functional withdrawal from painful experiences--its main cause is social. Specific situations are analyzed; solutions offered.

The 1971 White House Conference on Aging: The End of a Beginning? A Progress Report Since the 1961 Conference. Washington, D.C., National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons, 1971.

A report made for the benefit of participants in the 1971 White House Conference. Surveys progress made on behalf of older Americans since first White House Conference on Aging in 1961, with the hope that examination of successes and failures would sharpen the focus of the 1971 Conference. Rather than merely defining problems, an attempt was made here by the N.R.T.A. and A.A.R.P. to pinpoint realistically and comprehensively the action needed to solve problems. The 700 recommendations from the 1961 Conference have been consolidated into 160, and structured to fit the 1971 Conference format. The efforts of the sponsoring organizations to meet some of the specific needs are cited. Well presented, concise format.

Williams, Richard H., and Wirths, Claudine G. Lives through the Years: Styles of Life and Successful Aging. New York, Atherton Press, 1965.

A study (part of Kansas City study of Adult Life) based on close examination of the lives of 168 elderly men and women, interviewed and observed in their community over a 5 1/2-year period. Styles of life are separated into various categories, e.g., "World of Work," "Familism" (family-oriented lives), "Living Alone," "Couplehood," "Easing Through Life with Minimal Involvement," "Living Fully." The various levels of success and failure are analyzed.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

ACTION pamphlets include:

The Foster Grandparent Program: One Part of ACTION.

ACTION--A Program for All Americans. Washington, D.C., ACTION, n.d., 6 p.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program: One Part of ACTION.

ACTION--A Program for All Americans. Washington, D.C., ACTION, n.d., 6 p.

Service Corps of Retired Executives: One Part of ACTION.

ACTION--A Program for All Americans. Washington, D.C., ACTION, n.d., 6 p.

Each of these pamphlets describes an ACTION volunteer program which utilizes the knowledge and experiences of retired people within their community. ACTION is a federal agency which combines several existing volunteer programs. Copies can be obtained free from ACTION, 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20525.

Blatchford, Joseph H. "Action for Older Americans," Modern Maturity, Aug.-Sept. 1972, pp. 56-57.

A handy listing and description of the federal programs under ACTION which involve older Americans in a variety of volunteer roles.

Consumer Information. 5th ed. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1971.

Note "Section B--Senior Citizen," on pp. 31-34. Printed in large, bold type are the titles, prices, and catalog numbers of booklets which offer consumer, health, and employment information for the elderly.

Eagleton, Thomas F. "A Better Deal for Older Americans," Modern Maturity, Aug.-Sept. 1972, p. 13.

Eagleton enumerates the legislative progress being made on problems of the aged in income and health care since the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. He urges the elderly to use their considerable political power in putting pressure on their elected officials.

Goodman, Isadore. "Establishing a Successful Retirement Program," Taxes, 50 (Jan. 1972) 46-59.

Reproduction of the speech Isadore Goodman, chief of the Pension Trust Branch of the Internal Revenue Service, delivered before the 1971 Kansas Tax Conference (Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1971). He describes important features of five tax-qualified plans and various funding vehicles for retirement programs. Questions and answers that followed the speech are also reproduced.

Lubore, Roy. The Struggle for Social Security, 1900-1935. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University, 1968.

Study of the evolution of the Social Security concept in the U.S. up to the New Deal.

Markovitz, Joni K. "Transportation Needs of the Elderly," Traffic Quarterly, 25 (April 1971) 237-53.

Surveys travel patterns of elderly within New York metropolitan area. Reports on how well their transportation needs are met and whether their mobility can be improved through better transportation. One of the conclusions is that availability of needed resources within the elderly's immediate neighborhood is more important than mobility over a wider area. Joni Markovitz is transportation analyst at the Tri-State Transportation Commission, which includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

National Council on the Aging. Resources for the Aging; An Action Handbook. Prepared for the Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2d rev. ed. New York, 1969.

Source of information on public and private agencies, trusts, foundations, and bibliographies available for help in coping with poverty amongst the aging. Recommended for listings on employment training and general education. National in scope.

Quindry, Kenneth E., and Cook, Billy D. "Humanization of the Property Tax for Low Income Households," National Tax Journal, 22 (Sept. 1969) 357-67.

Describes Wisconsin program which grants tax credits to low-income elderly families owning or renting their homes.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. People Serving People. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1972.

A clearly written booklet that lists and describes the different administrations and their services within HEW. Of pertinence to the aging: the section devoted to "Social Assistance" which describes Social Security and its various components, Medicare, and the activities that come under the Administration on Aging. Case histories are given which illustrate the specific aid offered.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Administration on Aging. Every Tenth American (AoA Publication, no. 260). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O. (Not viewed by author)

Outlines responsibilities and services of the Administration on Aging. Of particular interest to librarians is Research and Demonstration Program funded by Title IV.

_____. Let's End Isolation (AoA Publication, no. 129). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O. (Not viewed by author)

Isolation of the elderly and what can be done by individuals and community to prevent or overcome it.

_____. Older Americans Act of 1965, as Amended (AoA Publication, no. 170). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O. (Not viewed by author)

Text and history of this first legislation resulting in establishment of the Administration on Aging and a State Agency on Aging in every state.

_____. Older People as a Resource (AoA Publication, no. 145). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O. (Not viewed by author)

Examples of different ways older people continue to use skills and abilities.

_____. Publications, AoA (AoA Publication no. 261). Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1971.

A listing of Administration on Aging pamphlets available to the public. The publications fall into several categories, of which the principal ones are: for older people, for general public, for people working with and for older people.

_____. Toward a Brighter Future for the Elderly. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1970. Report of the President's Task Force on Aging, June 1970. Important for librarians in this report is the recommendation that educational institutions, in the broad sense, become "centers for later life or retirement preparation." Advocates research on part of Office of Education and Administration on Aging in area of "education for continued living for life."

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Library and Information Division. The Built Environment for the Elderly and the Handicapped, a Bibliography. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1971.

A helpful 46-page bibliography which concentrates on the needs of the elderly in housing and physical environment. Especially helpful for specific leads to housing possibilities for the aged.

U.S. President's Council on Aging. On Growing Older. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1964.

A government publication prepared with the help of outstanding authorities on geriatrics. Directly addresses older citizens with specific information that can be helpful to them. "Fulfillment in the Later Years" (p. 117) is especially recommended.

White House Conference on Aging, 1971. Roles for Old and Young. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1972.

Among the recommendations are: a national policy to create awareness about worth and talents of older adults as a national resource, and an updating of the educational system for youth that would clear away the misconceptions of the aging process.

_____. Section Recommendations on Retirement Roles and Activities. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1972.

Among the needs stressed was that society recognize that there is no one ideal role for older persons, but many different roles. Long-range goals, besides stressing economic security, and the achieving of a flexible life style, also emphasize preparation of middle-aged and older persons for retirement through development of skills and interests that will help them find rewarding social contacts.

GROWTH OF LEISURE TIME

Kaplan, Max. Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry. New York, Wiley, 1960. Chapter 4, "Leisure and Personality," and Chapter 8, "Leisure and Community," have specific information for library service planners.

Kleemeier, Robert Watson, ed. Aging and Leisure; A Research Perspective into the Meaningful Use of Time. New York, Oxford University Press, 1961.

Recommended: Chapter 11, "The Nature and Values of Meaningful Free-Time Activity" by Robert J. Havighurst; Chapter 12, "Meaningful Living in the Mature Years" by Charlotte Buhler; and Chapter 13, "Toward a Theory of Leisure for Social Gerontology" by Max Kaplan.

Mulac, Margaret E. Leisure Time for Living and Retirement. New York, Harper, 1961.

The author, an authority on recreation, treats leisure time as an opportunity for enrichment and fulfillment. How the retired individual handles his leisure time is conditioned by how he used his leisure time in his younger years. Shows ways to develop creative pursuits.

Riley, Matilda, and Foner, Anne. Aging and Society: An Inventory of Research Findings. Vol. 1 New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

Of value to library service planners: the sections devoted to research findings on leisure roles, Chapter 22, and on education, Chapter 5.

Twente, Esther E. "Aging, Strength, and Creativity," Social Work, 10 (July 1965) 105-10.

In her sketches of older people who live in small communities, social work professor Twente emphasizes the capacity for creativity and how this is expressed in an interest, a craft or pursuit of an art. Her observations have led her to the conclusion that "numerous old people have a creative urge and there are many ways in which it finds expression."

EDUCATION AND ITS ROLE FOR THE AGING AND THE AGED

"AARP Extension Institute Program Expanding," AARP News Bulletin, May 1972, p. 5.

News of the expansion of the American Association for Retired Persons Institute of Lifetime for Learning Program for Association members. Objective of the institute is "to give members the opportunity for mental stimulation and personal achievement." Extension institutes are operated with much local autonomy, but they must meet minimum standards to be chartered to operate.

Booth, Estelle F. Reaching Out to the Hard-to-Reach Older Person. 2d ed. San Francisco, Calif., San Francisco Senior Center, 1969.

Recommended for Part V: "Motivating Lonely Older Men and Women to Join a Group."

Brody, E. M. "Serving the Aged: Educational Needs as Viewed by Practice," Social Work, 15 (Oct. 1970) 42-51.

Emphasizes the gap between the synthesis and transmission of knowledge concerning the aged and how this information is used to meet human needs. Also underscores the importance of viewing aging as a normal phase of life rather than a disease process. The author (who is Director, Department of Social Work, Philadelphia Geriatric Center) states that social work education should exercise leadership in challenging rather than reflecting inappropriate attitudes and approaches.

Cleugh, M. F. Educating Older People. London, Tavistock, 1962.

Concerned with social and psychological factors which must be considered in the teaching of adults. Considers methods of teaching and learning, and inquires into attitudinal influences operating in teacher and student. Theory is illustrated with examples. Cleugh is senior lecturer in the University of London Institute of Education.

Donahue, Wilma, and Tibbitts, Clark, eds. Planning the Older Years. New York, Greenwood Press, 1968.

A program of education to combat current attitudes toward aging and aged is recommended by Nathan W. Shock. Specific direction to community resources is advocated by other authorities. An outline is presented of the University of Michigan extension course "Living in the Later Years."

Fedo, Michael W. "North Hennepin's Class of 70's," American Education, 8 (April 1972) 22-24.

With the help of a Title III grant under the Older Americans Act, North Hennepin State Junior College in Minnesota, has developed a special tuition-free curriculum for senior citizens that introduces them to college life. Courses for elderly include budgeting on a fixed income, lip reading, "organizing for power," preparation for passing high school equivalency tests. After passing the special courses, a number of participating senior citizens have begun regular course work for credit.

Gardner, John W. Self-Renewal: The Individual and the Innovative Society. New York, Harper & Row, 1964.

Gardner emphasizes the importance of doing something--in a career or part-time activity--for which one cares deeply. He holds up for censure the senselessness of a social pattern of activities with which one is basically bored.

Grimes, Beth. "A 15-Year-Old on Age," Modern Maturity, June-July 1970, p. 60. This teen-ager is critical of the middle aged who spend much of their energy trying to appear youthful. She is admiring, however, of those mature adults who have retained an awareness of life and appreciation of its opportunities; who are still "busy growing and seeking knowledge." In the latter category, she places her 80-year-old grandmother.

Hendrickson, Andrew, and Barnes, Robert F. "Education Needs of Older People," Adult Leadership, 16 (May 1967) 2-4, 32.

The results of a federally funded study in Columbus, Ohio on the educational needs and desires of the aged. Findings called for a greater effort on the part of colleges and universities--as well as other community agencies, such as libraries--to serve the needs of the better educated sector of older persons.

Hoffman, Adeline, M., ed. The Daily Needs and Interests of Older People. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1970.

Recommended for the informative introduction to the many-faceted subject of gerontology; also for the chapter "Education for Aging" by H. Lee Jacobs which breaks down the subject through expounding on the informal approach, education in the academic setting, and education of our children and youth for the new era of aging.

Hunter, Woodrow W. "Preparation for Retirement." Ann Arbor, Michigan University, Division of Gerontology, 1968.

Object: To suggest dimensions of typical retirement situations and to supply a frame of reference for thinking them through on an individual basis.

Hunter, Woodrow, et al. "A Recreational-Educational Experiment." In Planning the Older Years. Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts, eds. New York, Greenwood Press, 1968, pp. 119-40.

Description of an experimental program in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The aim was to counteract social isolation of older people by designing a program which provided an understanding of the community, and explored opportunities of older citizens to participate.

Johnston, John W. C., and Rivera, Ramon, J. Volunteers for Learning; A Study of the Educational Pursuits of American Adults. Chicago, Aldine, 1965.

Adult learning approached from a social-psychological vantage point. Explores needs, motives and satisfactions which have caused adults to seek to learn a subject. Based on a national sample survey.

King, Frances, and Herzig, William F. Golden Age Exercises. New York, Crown, 1968.

Exercises especially designed to help people over 60 (and inactive people in their middle years) keep muscles, tendons, joints, and circulation in motion, to prevent atrophy and promote good function in the various organs of the body.

Kuhlen, Raymond G., ed. Psychological Backgrounds of Adult Education (Notes and Essays on Education for Adults, no. 40). Chicago, Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, 1963.

A monograph on the subject of psychological literature relevant to adult education. Presented are four papers summarizing research dealing with (1) adult capacities to learn, (2) changing personality during the adult years, (3) changing motivation, and (4) instructional methods in adult education as related to personal characteristics of adults. Recommended are Raymond Kuhlen's "Motivational Changes During the Adult Years," and W. J. McKeachie's paper on "Psychological Characteristics of Adults and Instructional Methods in Adult Education."

Maddox, George L. "Retirement as a Social Event in the United States." In Aging and Social Policy. John C. McKinney and Frank T. DeVryer, eds. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966.

Maddox emphasizes the heterogeneity of the retired; how the differences in educational background and lifetime pattern of accomplishment influences the quality of retirement. He states that while we are right in currently focusing on the economically and socially impoverished retirees, in the interests of improvement in the future, we should not neglect the role of education. "New and independent status for the retired elderly will simply be more likely if the personal and social resources appropriate to this status are developed in the younger years" (p. 134).

McClusky, Howard Y. "Education for the Elderly," School and Society, 100 (April 1972) 212-13.

"Can the quality of education in the early 1900s see them (senior citizens) through the contemporary problems of the 70's?" asks McClusky in a background paper on educational needs for the recent White House Conference on Aging. The controversy that this paper has stimulated among senior citizen groups in all fifty states has caused McClusky, now consultant in the University of Michigan Extension Service, to make further comments. He advocates measures that will help develop self-reliance in the elderly. The basic skills and courses in how to cope with the economics and legalities of life, he states, should have priority over hobby-type classes.

Pearman, J. R. "Aging in America: Guidelines for Economic Education," Social Education, 35 (March 1971) 270-76.

The author, professor of Social Welfare at Florida State University, writes about how educational efforts can help the aging cope with the inequities that come with age. Emphasis is on orientation of young and middle aged to the economic problems of the later years, and direct economic education to aged so they can make effective use of their resources.

Peterson, D. A. "Education and the Older American," Adult Leadership, 19 (Feb. 1971) 263.

The author (a director of Training Programs, Institute of Gerontology, the University of Michigan--Wayne State University) presents the case for older people, reasonably well off, opposed to taxation for schools. The fact that these people cannot see where education can personally help them is the reason for their opposition, and this represents a challenge to adult educators.

Phelps, William Lyon. Happiness. New York, E. P. Dutton, 1927.

This essay by a famous educator points up the value of education in achieving a happy old age. "Advanced education may or may not make men and women more efficient; but it enriches personality, increases the wealth of the mind, and hence brings happiness. It is the finest insurance against old age."

Porter, Sylvia. "The Old Story," New York Post, July 25, 1972, p. 36.

A timely list of the older consumer's needs. Pinpointed are adult education programs geared for consumer education and protection against frauds; mid-career counseling and retraining programs to help older workers; legal representation for the elderly who have been exploited in the marketplace; and a formal research program to study the special needs and problems of the elderly consumer.

Powell, John Walker. Learning Comes of Age. New York, Association Press, 1956.

An important background book for a study of adult education. For the period he was considering, Powell (a well-known adult educator) noted the growth in the educational consumer group. He provides a discussion of the role of adult education in helping grown men and women understand their changing roles of worker, citizen, parent, and individual. Plays up the crucial role of the library in the total educational effort and the need to explore and use effective methods of promoting library use.

Riley, Matilda White, et al., eds. Aging and Society: Aging and the Professions. Vol. 2. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1969.

The chapter devoted to "Aging and the Field of Education" by Lowell Ekliend falls within the emphasis of this bibliography. Of interest, in this chapter devoted to education, is the urging of adult educators to turn their attention to imaginative and effective ways to appeal to the activity-oriented and learning-oriented.

Robinson, P. B. "Socio-Cultural Characteristics of Senior Citizen Participants in Adult Education," Adult Leadership, 20 (Jan. 1972) 234-36.

A cluster sample method study of 453 senior citizens (out of a total of 8,929) of Utah County, Utah, to obtain information about the differentiating characteristics of participants and nonparticipants in adult education. The profile obtained indicates the need for the same kind of care and thought in education for mature citizens that is given for the more elaborate programs available to younger people. Author is assistant dean of the Division of Continuing Education, Brigham Young University.

Smith, Sabin Ethel. The Dynamics of Aging. New York, W. W. Norton, 1956.

While directed to the aged, the beauty of this book is the universality of its message. Consequently, it helps people of all ages gain psychological insights to aging successfully. Noteworthy are sections devoted to growth involving relinquishment as well as acquisition, and the importance of the individual knowing his own worth in old age. Particularly recommended.

Tarcher, Martin. "Needed--Education for Aging," Adult Leadership, 9 (June 1959) 47.

A call for critical evaluation of programs for the aging. Tarcher, an educator concerned with the aging, expounds on education as a means for helping the aged to continue growing as intelligent, creative human beings. He emphasizes the need for continuity in education between the six-year-old approaching school for the first time, and "the late, late class for adults." In his opinion, the problems of the aging and aged can be their opportunities if educators exert their influence to help these older citizens realize their potential.

RETIREMENT

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

Bortz, Edward L. "Retirement and the Individual," Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 16 (Jan. 1968) 1-15.

Bortz stresses the quality of retirement; how it may lead to exciting new fields or a sorry closing of one's chief interest in life. Planning for retirement is suggested through research in attitudes and motivation of retired, study groups in colleges, and adult education that emphasizes needs of people facing retirement. Preventive geriatrics has now become a major challenge to the medical profession.

Buckley, Joseph C. The Retirement Handbook. 4th rev. and enl. ed. by Henry Schmidt. New York, Harper & Row, 1971.

Updated version of popular handbook on retirement. Considerable information in chapter 4 on "Income Planning for Financing Retirement Living." Includes a bibliography for the vital aspects of retirement.

Close, Kathryn. Getting Ready to Retire (Public Affairs Pamphlet no. 182A). New York, Public Affairs Committee, 1972.

This updated version includes current information on job opportunities, community service, educational outlets, and organizations that support the interests of older people. Reflects today's flexible attitude on aging.

Cooley, Leland Frederick, and Cooley, Lee Morrison. How to Avoid the Retirement Trap. Los Angeles, Nash Publishing, 1972.

Gives good advice on how to avoid the "rackets and almost rackets" that plague the retired. Of equal worth is the Cooley's case for "re-creation."

Donahue, Wilma and Tibbitts, Clark, eds. Planning the Older Years. New York, Greenwood, 1968.

A compilation on the subject of planning for old age. Covers housing, recreational and cultural activities, social and economic problems of older workers.

Geist, Harold. The Psychological Aspects of Retirement. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1968.

Includes some helpful suggestions in planning for a psychologically healthy retirement. Detailed discussion of living in retirement communities. Emphasis is on self-expression and making a contribution to surrounding life.

Hepner, Harry W. Retirement--A Time to Live Anew; A Practical Guide to Managing Your Retirement. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1969.

This guide's point of view is that retirement offers an opportunity to enrich one's life; to add to and complement the sense of self-worth achieved during one's work life. Attitude and purposeful projects are discussed.

Hersey, Jean, and Hersey, Robert. Those Rich Years; A Journal of Retirement. New York, Scribner, 1969.

A book that relates to the stresses that retired couples undergo when they begin life together full-time after being separated all through their marriage during the working part of the day. Reveals how one couple met the challenge of adjustment practically and philosophically.

Russ, Lavinia. A High Old Time--or How to Enjoy Being a Woman Over Sixty. New York, Saturday Review Press, 1972.

Advice to the older woman. Having lived through a part of her old age, Russ, in her own humorous style, has some sound reflections to offer. Outstanding are her experiences in landing a job, and coping with the panic and fear of death.

Simpson, Ida Harper, and McKinney, John C., eds. Social Aspects of Aging. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1966.

A series of studies that analyze the social impact of retirement on people. Includes varying socio-economic levels. Patterns of husband-wife relationships in retirement are discussed.

Streit, Gordon F., and Schneider, Clement J. Retirement in American Society. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1971.

The impact of retirement is studied on a cross-section of older Americans who were first contacted while they were still working. Work covers both immediate impact and process of adjustment over a longer period. The chapter, "New Perspectives on Retirement" is recommended.

FINANCES

Kutner, Luis. The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Future Security. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1970.

Addressed to widows, but written for everyone, this book is written in plain language and clearly organized. It includes definitions of legal and financial terms, discussion of wills, probate procedure, duties of an executor, insurance, Social Security and veteran's benefits. Especially helpful are chapters devoted to handling funeral arrangements, recognizing swindlers, and finding reliable advisers.

Margolies, Sidney. Your Personal Guide to Successful Retirement. New York, Random House, 1969.

A practical step-by-step manual by a well-known authority on personal finance. Covers Social Security benefits, veteran benefits, Medicare and Medicaid information, tax planning for retirement, help with housing problems, and how to find better part-time jobs.

Porter, Sylvia. "Old Age Non-Benefits," New York Post, Nov. 10, 1972, p. 42.

Porter's case for scrapping the retirement test altogether as a qualification for Social Security benefits. With income from dividends and interest not counted in the retirement test, why should above-the-limit income from actual employment be counted toward exclusion from Social Security?

Shannon, William V. "Great Pension Issue," New York Times, Aug. 10, 1972, p. 35.

This article pinpoints as an election issue, among workers 45 to 65, private pensions which fail to deliver expected benefits. Four questions raised by Ralph Nader in his examination of private pension plans are cited; also his proposed solution.

HOUSING

Bultena, Gordon L., and Wood, Vivian. "The American Retirement Community: Bane or Blessing?" Journal of Gerontology, 24 (April 1969) 209-17.

A study of retirement communities which reveal that for those in the higher socio-economic brackets who are socially active and strongly leisure-oriented, the age-segregated retirement community can be highly satisfactory. Attitude toward this type of housing segregation, however, plays an important role, and may in the end be the determining factor.

Burgess, Ernest W., ed. Aging in Western Societies; A Comparative Survey. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Largely an informative and scholarly appraisal of the social and economic effects of aging in western Europe. Of special interest to the "educated aged" is the section devoted to Swedish housing design for old people's homes (pp. 411-22).

Cooley, Leland Frederick, and Cooley, Lee Morrison. The Retirement Trap. New York, Doubleday, 1965.

A research project on retirement living that exposes the "traps" used in enticing older people to join retirement communities. Describes and analyzes various types of retirement housing developments. The authors are also concerned with the catastrophic financial effect of lingering illness. Written before the actual advent of Medicare, but still applicable to the needs of the elderly.

Greenberg, Dan. U.S. Guide to Nursing Homes. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1970. (Published in three editions: East coast, Midwest, and West coast.) City-by-city directory published in three different geographic editions. Listings include information on financial charges, facilities, staff, health plans, dietary regulations, safety, and religious affiliations. Particularly helpful is a list of questions to ask of a nursing home director, among which is the question: "Does the home have a library on the premises?"

Heusinkveld, Helen, and Musson, Noverre. Best Places to Live When You Retire; a Directory of Retirement Residences. New York, Frederick Fell, 1968.

The range of retirement homes is described and suggestions are made for finding the best suited to one's particular needs. A fairly extensive directory is included.

Johnson, Sheila K. Idle Haven, Community Building Among the Working-Class Retired. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1971.

A social-anthropological study of life in a mobile home park for retired people. Indicates socio-economic makeup of inhabitants, problems and advantages.

O'Neil, Paul. "For the Retired, a World All Their Own," Life, May 15, 1970, pp. 45-50.

A description with photographs of life in the first retirement community--Sun City, Arizona. At the end of the article is a listing of different kinds of retirement communities available for varying levels of income.

Peterson, James A. "How Should You Live?" Modern Maturity, Feb.-March 1971, pp. 64-66.

Clear, well-written report on housing needs of older people. Reasons for older citizens moving are discussed; age segregation vs. integrated housing evaluated plus the overall consideration of a person's lifestyle. Important guidelines are presented.

Townsend, Claire. Old Age, the Last Segregation.
Bantam Books/Grossman, 1971.

New York,

Essentially a report of conditions in nursing homes for the aged by a task force of dedicated students (from high school to graduate college level) organized by Ralph Nader and directed by Claire Townsend. Besides direct participation and observation of some nursing homes in the central-eastern part of the U.S., the team investigated government involvement in nursing homes and legislation affecting the elderly. Nader, in his introduction, advocates the needed emergence of a retired people's "liberation movement" to cope with injustices heaped upon the elderly.

Trillen, Calvin. "Wake Up and Live," The New Yorker, 40:120-77, April 4, 1964.

What life is like in a "paradise town" for the retired aging--Sun City, Arizona. Plenty of material for discussion.

PERSONAL OPTIONS AVAILABLE

Hammel, Lisa. "Three Sisters Who Are Seeing the Country on Social Security," New York Times, Sept. 10, 1971, p. 22.

How three retired sisters, ranging in age from 65 to 71, have been traveling through the United States, living mostly on Social Security checks. They have covered a good deal of territory in their station wagon, become experts in the arts of packing, trip-planning and furnished apartment-hunting. Above all, they see their experience as a way of growing and a means of learning.

"Nonagenarian," New Yorker, 46:34, April 4, 1970.

A "Talk of the Town" biographical article on photographer Samuel H. Gottscho, who celebrated his 95th birthday in 1970. Gottscho switched vocations at age 50 from traveling salesman to photographer. He is famous for his photographs of stately homes and horticultural subjects.

THE AGING AS A COMMUNITY FORCE/COMMUNITY CONCERN

"AoA, SRS, and OEO Grant \$2.4 Million for Coordinated Services for Elderly," Aging, 201 (July-Aug. 1971) 11.

Plans and objectives for a federally funded research and demonstration program in Chicago and three Florida counties, to test delivery to older people of coordinated social services, with nutrition as a core service. One of the objectives of the program is to encourage continued independence of older people and delay or avoid unnecessary institutionalization.

"AoA Title III Project Employs Older People with Love to Share," Aging, 201 (July-Aug. 1971) 19.

The story of a federally funded project in Fort Smith, Arkansas which employs older people to staff three after-school centers. In addition to supplementing their limited retirement incomes, the older citizens have the satisfaction of filling a community need for parents who work.

All About SERVE; What It Offers Your Community. New York, Community Service Society, n.d.

An explanation, in pamphlet form, of SERVE (Serve and Enrich Retirement by Volunteer Experience) as an organization that offers people over 60 an opportunity to be of service to their communities. Volunteers are recruited as a group, which makes group transportation possible.

Arthur, Julietta K. Retire to Action; A Guide to Voluntary Service. Nashville, Abingdon Press, 1969.

Specific help on where to volunteer talents and experience. Sources of information are described and listed. Author has tried to provide the widest possible choice. Of special interest: information noted in the appendix on "special educational opportunities" for older adults who would like to continue their education.

Berne, Dale L. "A High School Remembers the Senior Citizen," The Clearing House, 45 (May 1971) 545-46.

Description of a plan where Hartford (Conn.) high school students effected a communications bridge between their school and the senior citizens of the community. Described by the high school principal.

Brody, Elaine M. "Trends: Social Work Practice with the Aged," Abstracts for Social Workers, 7 (Spring 1971) 3-9.

A condensation of an article that the author originally wrote for the Encyclopedia of Social Work (1971). Pinpoints the development of social work practice with the aged. Reasons for the past neglect and current upsurge of this field of social work, and the impact of the developmental concept which views aging as a normal developmental phase are given. The need at this stage is for research that will better meet the needs of a growing heterogeneous elderly population. Emphasis is put on education and training of social workers which will help dispel "unjustified therapeutic pessimism." Includes bibliography.

Buckly, Mary. "Counseling the Aging," The Personnel & Guidance Journal, 50 (May 1972) 755-58.

Describes author's counseling style with the aging. The overall problem, she states, is the feeling of separateness. The need for the aged is for participation and a sense of relatedness.

"California Group Finds Jobs for 3,000 Men and Women 60+," Aging, 190 (Aug. 1970) 18.

The efforts and success of Retirement Jobs, Inc. of San Jose, California, in finding jobs for people who have reached Social Security retirement age. A referral service, not an employment agency, Retirement Jobs (as of publication date) placed a minimum of 3,000 older people in jobs since its beginning in 1967.

Carter, Howard A. "The Retired Senior Citizen as a Resource to Minimize Underachievement of Children in Public Schools," Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 45 (May 1964) 218-23.

Description of a project using retired persons to encourage and motivate small groups of selected children. This was accomplished within the school setting on a regular, weekly basis. Resulted in helping the children, and adding to the well-being of the retirees involved.

Gray, Robert M., and Kasteler, Josephine M. "An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of a Foster Grandparent Project," Sociology and Social Research, 54 (Jan. 1970) 181-89.

Findings of a project which employed elderly people to act as foster grandparents to mentally retarded children. Results show that in addition to benefits children received, foster grandparents revealed a greater level of life satisfaction and personal and social adjustment than a similar group of elderly people who were not involved in the project.

Greenhouse, Linda. "Elderly Exerting Power in Elections in Suburbs," New York Times, Feb. 21, 1971, pp. 1+.

The growing impact of the elderly is being felt on life in the suburbs of metropolitan New York. They are exerting power at the polls in defeating tax-increasing town proposals, and working politically for benefits for the aged.

Guidelines for a Telephone Reassurance Service. Prepared by Virginia Rogers, Institute of Gerontology, University of Michigan-Wayne State University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1972. (Available through U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Administration on Aging, Washington, D.C. 20201.)

This well-written 23-page manual notes that every community has some older people who want to live independently but need a daily telephone check to eliminate some of the dangers that living alone entails. Presents history of the development of the Telephone Reassurance Service; gives specific instructions on how to set up such a service, train volunteers, etc.

Help for the Jewish Aged: A Directory of Aids, Facilities and Services Available to the Jewish Aged in the City of New York. 2d ed. New York, American Jewish Congress, 1972.

An excellent model for a city directory of services to the aged. Includes current federal as well as municipal aids, recreational and educational services, employment and counseling. Clear, specific information; well-organized.

Lambert, Camille, et al. "Reopening Doors to Community Participation for Older People: How Realistic?" Social Service Review, 38 (March 1964) 42-50.

Results of a study of 297 older persons in a suburban community of metropolitan Boston, to test the feasibility of offering jobs in health-related services to able and willing older people. Health-related agencies were also surveyed on their receptivity to this labor source. Results show potential among older persons, but one that must be cultivated and supported. The agencies, however, revealed reservations in the hiring of older people in general, and were only able to offer routine and unattractive positions.

Little, Roy: "Don't Let Your Brain Go Down the Drain," Fortune, 84 (Nov. 1971) 164-70.

Roy Little, a successful businessman, tells how he became a successful retired businessman. Suggests that major corporations insist that all top executives, at least two years before retirement, turn over more responsibility to their successors, and also require them to get involved in outside noncompetitive activities to avoid present waste of brain-power. In his retirement, Little has organized an investment company that helps finance small businesses, fostered urban renewal in his home town, and became interested in conservation activities.

Nash, Bernard E. "Message to Our Parties," Modern Maturity, June-July 1972, pp. 4-5.

A spelling out of the issues that concern older voters by the executive director of NRTA-AARP. The all-over theme is rejection of special treatment or special privileges, and advocacy of measures that would allow older people to retain the same options as younger citizens enjoy.

_____. "Top Vote Expert Emphasizes Political Potential of Aged," AARP News Bulletin, March 1972, p. 2.

Report of talk addressed to the Legislative Council of the AARP by Richard M. Scammon which emphasized the power of the older voter. In contrast to 25 million potential voters who are under 25, there are 50 million over 50.

"Older Workers Hired, Easily Placed in Contract Jobs by Mature Temps," Aging, June-July 1970, pp. 10-11.

The success of Mature Temps, an employment program for persons 55 years of age and older. The program is sponsored by the AARP and the NRTA. The interviewers and many of their office staff are themselves older people.

Politics of Age: Proceedings of the University of Michigan 14th Annual Conference on Aging. Wilma T. Donahue and Clark Tibbetts, eds. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Division of Gerontology, 1962.

"Examines political implications of the increasing number of older people in the U.S." (Not viewed by author)

"The Retarded and the Volunteer Helpers--They Need Each Other," New York Times, Nov. 27, 1971, p. 36.

The impact of two very different communities that live adjacently--Heritage Village, a retirement community for 2,000 older people, and Southbury Training School, a school and home for 2,000 mentally retarded of all ages. Residents of Heritage Village have been a source of helpful and eager volunteer workers for the school, instrumental in providing the aura of family warmth that the staff itself cannot always provide. Results have been mutually rewarding.

"Retire to a Part-Time Job?" Changing Times, 24 (Feb. 1970) 21-23.

Advice on seeking employment for the retired. Cites state employment service, specific employment agencies that service the over-60 population, federal jobs, Foster Grandparents, Green Thumb and Green Light, VISTA, Peace Corps, Teacher Corps, enlarging on hobbies. Emphasis is put on seeking part-time job possibilities a few years before official retirement starts.

"Retired and Want to Work?" Changing Times, 25 (June 1971) 44.

Encouragement and practical advice to the retired person who is hesitating about part-time work from William Olsten, whose Olsten Temporary Services places 5,000 retired people in jobs annually. The desirable assets of the older worker are stressed. Appropriate material for a library bulletin board that publicizes community job opportunities.

Robertson, Nan. "Nader Mobilizes Retired Professionals in Corps to Tackle the Problems of Social Change," New York Times, Feb. 28, 1972, p. 20.

Announcement to the press by Ralph Nader of the formation of the Retired Professional Action Group which will work for constructive social changes and start by concentrating on problems of the elderly. The aim is for mobilization of groups of professionals all over the country to cope with such problems as housing, taxes, medical care, consumer fraud, pension, etc. Nader states that calling on the retired professionals to help solve society's problems will help them deal with their own basic problem, the underutilization of their talents and accumulated experience.

Rosow, Irving. Social Integration of the Aged. New York, Free Press, 1967.

Using a group of 1200 older middle-class and working-class apartment dwellers, a study was made of factors that determine older people's social participation. The effect of a role loss on the older person's need for social participation is noted. Also established is the fact that sheer generational proximity does not promote social interaction between generations.

Thune, Jeanne, et al. "Retraining Older Adults for Employment in Community Services," Gerontologist, 4 (March 1964) 5-9.

Describes a project designed to develop a corps of community workers from the ranks of the educated aged. A high school diploma was one of the requisites for application for employment.

THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF THE LIBRARY IN SERVICES FOR THE AGING

"'Aging Without Fear' Program Underway at Raleigh, N.C. Library," Aging, Jan. 1971, p. 23.

Account of a fortnightly lecture-discussion program, "Aging Without Fear," at Richard B. Harrison Branch Library, Raleigh, N.C. To an all-black audience with limited education, experts gave talks and led discussions on topics such as financial security, health, housing, and recreation.

Albrecht, Ruth. "The Library and Our Older People," Alabama Librarian, 9 (Oct. 1958) 77-88.

The author pinpoints the growing numbers of the elderly and the differences in their character from past elderly--notably in educational attainment and upgrading of work levels. The potential of library service for this growing group is stated; general and specific suggestions are made.

Alpert, Helen. "Aging in Greater Miami: Programs--Activities--Services," ALA Bulletin, 56 (May 1962) 410-12.

Describes cultural and recreational activities offered to senior citizens by Miami Beach City and Miami City, and how the public library systems in these areas integrate their services with the community activities for older people.

American Library Association, Library-Community Project Headquarters Staff. Studying the Community. Chicago, ALA, 1960.

"A basis for planning library adult education services" (title page). Offers an interesting senior citizen interview questionnaire developed by a university psychologist in consultation with a study committee of older citizens. It was used as an interview guide by older people (trained by the psychologist) with a random sample of the people of the community over 65.

Barnett, Abraham N. "Beyond Librarianship: A Critique of Rationales of Special Library Service to the Aged," Library Quarterly, 31 (April 1961) 178-86.

Barnett has misgivings about the rationale of special library service to the aged, and spells them out under the subtitles "The Aged as a Menace," "The Library as Settlement House--The Librarian as Social Worker," and "The Librarian as Redeemer of Lost Social Roles." Without evidence produced by sound research, he questions the appropriateness of special service to the aged.

Blackshear, Orrilla T. "Public Library Serves the Aging," Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 52 (March-April 1956) 60-65.

Lists the major responsibilities in public library services to the aging; recommends audiovisual aids and a specific listing of films to be used with volunteer workers and organizations interested in helping senior citizen groups.

Bruya, Ethel L. "Recent Activities of Maryland Libraries and Librarians in the Field of Aging," Maryland Libraries, 27 (Winter 1961) 18-20.

A report on conferences and institutes concerned with quality of library services to the aging. The dominant themes are educating the general public about aging, and serving as an information center for older people. Quoted is John Walker Powell's definition of education for aging--"to turn apprehension into comprehension."

Burnside, Irene Mortenson. "Loneliness in Old Age," Mental Hygiene, 55 (July 1971) 391-97.

A well-written treatise on loneliness, aimed at geriatric nurses and caseworkers, but applicable as well to the librarian's research for programs that meet needs of the aged. Specific causes of loneliness in the aged are described with some suggestions for coping. For example, where loneliness stems from language barriers--enlisting the aid of someone who is fluent in the older person's foreign language.

Casey, Genevieve M. "Public Library Service to the Aging," American Libraries, 2 (Oct. 1971) 999-1004.

Report on case studies undertaken by Wayne State University library science students which concerned the effectiveness of special public library services for the mobile aging living in the community, the homebound and institutionalized, and preparation for retirement for the middle aged. Public libraries were selected in Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Hartford (Conn.), Richmond (Ind.) Nassau (N.Y.).

Coplan, Kate, and Castagna, Edwin, comps. The Library Reaches Out. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana Publications, 1965.

In the chapter, "Library Service to Adults: Work in Progress," Fern Long (Supervisor, Adult Education Department, Cleveland Public Library) narrates her experiences with the library program she helped originate for the aged--the "Live Long and Like It Library Club." The reason for starting the club was to fill an important gap in the lives of mature citizens. Golden age clubs place emphasis on recreation.

Donahue, Joseph C. "Planning for a Community Information Center," Library Journal, 97 (Oct. 15, 1972) 3284-88.

A report on the establishment of a public information center in Baltimore, Maryland's Enoch Pratt Free Library. The need for the public library to branch out in this area of public service is discussed, as well as a description of how Enoch Pratt's PIC was set up. The precedent-setting nature of this project is now reflected in the New York City Public Library system's current attempt to establish a citizens' urban information center in its branch libraries. The implications of such a service in disseminating health and welfare information to senior citizens, among others, should be noted here.

Donahue, Wilma, comp. Education for Later Maturity; A Handbook. New York, Whiteside Inc. and W. Morrow, 1955.

Compiled under the auspices of the Adult Education Association. Emphasis is on continuing education for a satisfying old age. Fern Long, in her specific contribution, points up the controversy among some

librarians over separate programs for older people. Those dissenting felt older people should take advantage of general adult education programs offered by the library. She points up the good effect on participants in library programs for the elderly--and states a consensus among librarians who have worked with the elderly, of a trend pointing to specialized work for the more mature adult as an accepted phase of general library service.

Haggerty, Charles E. "Our Responsibility to Older People," Minnesota Libraries, 18 (June 1957) 313-17.

Suggests use of subject bibliographies on topics that will interest older people and those who work with them.

Hauser, Philip M., and Taitel, Martin. "Population Trends--Prologue to Library Development," Library Trends, 10 (July 1961) 10-37.

Hauser and Taitel (both affiliated with Population Research and Training Center of the University of Chicago) prepared this paper on population trends. While based on 1950-1960 figures, the findings are still useful today. The material on age structure offers the projection that, by 1980, adult library users will increase by 18 percent, but those over 65 will gain by 25 percent. This will not only be augmented by longevity, but by the higher level of education attained.

Javelin, Muriel, C. "Libraries in the Therapeutic Society: Services to the Senior Citizen," American Libraries, 1 (Feb. 1970) 133-37.

On the responsibilities of libraries in helping senior citizens who have special social, psychological, economic and biological needs resulting from the process of aging. A point is made of the fact that most senior centers emphasize socializing, and arts and crafts; there is still a need for a library group. Funding through the 1965 Older Americans Act has helped some libraries reach out to older people. Libraries are also serving as an information outlet for adult education courses geared to the aged.

"Judy Tate, a Library's Extension Service," Wilson Library Bulletin, 46 (Feb. 1972) 506-08.

A description of a library outreach program directed by the Huntsville, Alabama Public Library, administered and guided by Judy Tate, who visits extended care centers, retirement homes and hospitals with her book cart.

Kempfer, Homer. Adult Education. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1955.

A book pertinent to the library's fulfilling of adult education needs. Part I, "The Task of Adult Education," defines the scope and objectives of adult education. Part II, "Program Development," is useful for determining and meeting the needs of community groups. Kempfer, a prominent adult education specialist (formerly with the U.S. Office of Education) has prepared a text notable for its clarity and judgment.

Long, Fern. "The Live Long and Like It Library Club--the Cleveland Public Library," Library Trends, 17 (July 1968) 68-71.

The history of an outstanding informal educational program for older people, "The Live Long and Like It Library Club," by its leading organizer. Worthy of special mention is the excellent promotional support

given the program by the community's communications media. News of the club has even been released by the U.S. Information Agency and picked up by foreign newspapers.

_____. "National Library Week and the Aging," Wilson Library Bulletin, 35 (March 1961) 537-39.

Of interest here is Long's listing and description of "passive" (activities planned for a group) and "active" programs for the aged (where group actively participates). In the "active" category, she cites the forming of groups devoted to preservation of memories of former eras, and the activities that evolved from this theme.

McLaughlin, Bernardine. "Chicago Public Library Program with Older People," Illinois Libraries, 31 (Oct. 1955) 249-51.

Discussion of library programs by a regional branch librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

Meyers, Arthur S. "The Unseen and Unheard Elderly," American Libraries, 2 (Sept. 1971) 793-96.

Reports on what Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library tried to accomplish (in liaison with the University of Maryland's Inner City Community Mental Health Program) for the city's elderly who are confined to homes of the inner city. Cites evolution of a personalized form of service and introduction of many types of media. Particular success in the use of filmstrips and slides for the elderly ill and brain-damaged is noted.

Monat, William R. "The Community Library: Its Search for a Vital Purpose," ALA Bulletin, 61 (Dec. 1967) 1301-10.

The writer draws upon findings from a study of library services in five medium-sized Pennsylvania cities. His conclusions, based on the study findings, stress the need for the "library administrator to be engaged in anticipating, formulating, and perhaps even creating demands." He sees potential client groups within the population which could conceivably be better served--and this includes the growing population of retirees.

"NRTA-AARP Library Project Aimed at Improving Services to Elderly," AARP News Bulletin, June 1972, p. 3.

A two-year demonstration program of comprehensive library services to the aged, begun April 1, 1972. Sponsored by NRTA-AARP and administered by its Institute of Lifetime Learning, the program has been funded by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. Four libraries in Kentucky--at sites ranging from urban to rural, with varying economic conditions--are being used as demonstration sites. Objectives include developing and providing materials especially adapted to older adult needs, and developing programs for the "hard-to-reach" elderly.

"North Dakota Library Pioneers with Aged," Library Journal, 96 (May 1, 1971) 1557.

Report on a successful program for aged, handicapped and illiterate citizens in the Minot Public Library, North Dakota. Illiterates are introduced to picture books and a wide range of audiovisual materials; homebound are supplied with framed art prints, player piano rolls and photocopy services.

"Of Note--Bussing Senior Citizens to the Library," American Libraries, 2 (April 1971) 335.

Since July 1970, Madison Heights (Michigan) Public Library has been bussing senior citizens to the library once a week. Handicraft demonstrations, book reviews, and discussions are scheduled in a program that has been so successful that the library has bought its own bus (instead of renting one) and is planning an expanded schedule.

O'Malley, J. J. "The Library and the Older Adult Reader," Bookmark, 22 (May 1964) 222.

Emphasizes the role of the library in providing stimulating opportunities and experiences. He particularly underscores the use of the library by the elderly who prefer not to use senior citizen centers for recreation.

Phinney, Eleanor. Library Adult Education in Action. Chicago, ALA, 1956. The successful adult education programs of five small and medium-sized libraries are described and analyzed. An outline at the end of the book is helpful for self-study of adult educational needs which the community library can fill. Of special interest was the setting aside of a room to answer the educational needs of a particular group--such as the "Parents' Room" adjoining the children's section in the Mt. Vernon, N.Y. library.

Potts, Esther. "Senior Citizens Read and Talk," Wilson Library Bulletin, 33 (Sept. 1958) 42-43.

Description of an experimental reading program for older adults. Members were drawn from "Live Long and Like It Library Club" of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

"Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Library Gets 'Older Americans' Grant," Library Journal, 92 (March 1, 1967) 964.

A grant from the Older Americans Act Program to the Adriance Memorial Library of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. paid for a "Literary-Social Guild" for the chronically ill and homebound citizens in this area. The guild offered these citizens an opportunity to leave their homes and meet at the library once a month to participate in an educational or cultural program.

Reed, E. W. "Survey of Library Programs under OAA," ALA Adult Services Division Newsletter, 6 (Spring 1969) 37-39.

A progress report on various public library projects through the U.S. that are funded under the Older Americans Act. Outstanding was a program in the Minneapolis Public Library system run by the older people themselves giving service rather than being recipients.

Romani, Dorothy. "Guidelines for Library Service to the Institutionalized Aging," American Libraries, 1 (March 1970) 286-89.

800,000 older persons live in institutions (in the U.S.) where many suffer from a downward trend in ego affirmation. Can librarians be part of the "intuitive and experienced professional work force" that moves in to break this downward trend? Emphasis is put on ALA efforts in helping the institutionally aged; publicity is given to government-

funded programs that work in this area (i.e., Wayne State's April 1968 Institute on Institutional Library Services).

Sinclair, Dorothy. "Materials to Meet Special Needs," Library Trends, 17 (July 1968) 36-47.

From a questionnaire sent to seventy-two libraries, the author accumulated a sampling on how well the need for materials for the following groups are met: (1) the disadvantaged, including the functionally illiterate; (2) the reader whose native tongue is not English; (3) the partially sighted; and (4) the older reader. Meeting the needs of the fourth category ranked lowest. From the response, it appeared that most of the material needed could be drawn from the regular collection; the focus was more on motivating older readers to remain intellectually aware. Where libraries do set up special collections, specific subject areas are listed.

Stibitz, Mildred. "Institute on Library Service to the Aging," ALA Adult Services Division Newsletter, 7 (Fall 1969) 3-4.

Report on Oct. 1969 Institute on Library Service to Aging at Wayne State University. Consensus reached was that reading interests of older borrowers are as wide as that of any other group. Outside of special forms of material needed, collections for the aging should be similar to any other. Among factors stressed: a recognition of greater leisure time and less mobility of aged, all of which require special programming. Also emphasized: libraries should be a source of information and referral for talking book service and community agencies serving elderly.

Swenson, Ruth P. "Ideas for Service: Focus on Fifty-Plus," Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 62 (March 1966) 116-17.

A sampling of library programs for the aging. Emphasis is on working with organizations which service senior citizens; also, encouragement of participation of older people in its adult programs. Of special interest is the promotion of a guide to reading aloud to the aged, entitled "Let's Read Aloud" (prepared by the Milwaukee Public Library).

Vainstein, Rose. "The Library and the Senior Citizen," Illinois Libraries, 43 (April 1961) 264-70.

The unique characteristics of the public library for servicing the middle-aged and aged are listed. Vainstein believes in servicing older people as part of the total adult service program, but with awareness of certain intensified needs brought about by the process of aging. Emphasizes the need for research in better meeting varied and specific needs for this group, including the training of librarians.

_____. "The Role of the Public Library in Education for the Aging," Adult Leadership, 9 (May 1960) 10-11.

Delineated here is a thorough picture of the public library's role in educating middle-aged and aged adults. However, it is the critical part of her article which has special value today. She stresses knowledge of the community, while sticking close to the library's basic role as a source for materials in filling specific needs; working with social agencies when the social aspect is the predominant need. Problem areas are highlighted.

Warnacke, Ruth. "Informal Report on Library-Community Study in Ottawa Public Library," Kansas Library Bulletin, 26 (Sept. 1957) 2-4.

An overview report of a study undertaken in a small Kansas community (10,000 population) to investigate the needs of the elderly, who represent a high proportion of their population. Senior citizens participated in the study which involved interviews with people over 65. Of significance is the interest aroused in a local history collection as a result of meetings held with senior citizens.

White, Ruth M., ed. Library Service to an Aging Population (Public Library Reporter, no. 10). Chicago, ALA, 1960.

Collection of papers presented by the Adult Services Division and the Office for Adult Education of ALA at the Institute on Library Service to an Aging Population (June 22-26, 1959). Covers overall problems facing aging and aged. Emphasizes the library's role in retirement preparation. Two bibliographies offered: (1) a general bibliography on aging; (2) a selected list of materials for use of public librarians, educators, and community agencies working with the aging and aged.

White House Conference on Aging, 1971. Section Recommendations on Education. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1972.

Stresses the area of instrumental education where educational services directed to elderly can inform them of services available and how to make use of them. Specific recommendations in this section (recommendation VII) called for strengthening of public libraries as a community learning resource for the elderly, and (recommendation VIII) the amending of the Library Services and Construction Act to provide library services for older persons.

VITA

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Mrs. Kramer's working background includes editorial and advertising experience. The decision to return to school for her M.L.S. was made in her middle years--a decision which she feels helped motivate this bibliographic work on the aging.

Special interests of Mrs. Kramer are promotion of library services, institutional libraries, and picture librarianship. As a graduate student, she compiled and edited the newsletter for the Queens College Library Science Student Association.

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